

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII. 1

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1807.

[No. 1959.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation  
and the prices of which are established  
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

## Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

June 24. dts

## Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.

By order.

George Town, July 1, [3] dtsothJy.

## NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twenty-five Shares of Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, dated May 23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7025—and issued in the name of Mary Conway. Application will be made to the President and Directors of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of said Certificate, by the executors of Richard Conway, deceased.

July 3. d2w

## For Sale,

A stout NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer,

June 26. d

## 142 hds. of MOLASSES,

5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

## I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

## FRESH TEAS.

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyson-Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Giau, (superior.)

25 crates queen and blue edged earthenware, particularly assorted for country stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

## TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

## WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business; to take care of a merchant mill.—So such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

## JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides  
12 hogheads Molasses  
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax  
39 boxes white and brown Sugars  
7000 lbs. Coffee  
150 boxes Segars  
9 tons Fustic  
6 do. Logwood

June 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,  
HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY  
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality  
10 bales cotton  
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles  
15 casks choice small twist tobacco  
40 boxes mould and dipped candles  
10 boxes fresh chocolate  
140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial TEAS,  
Hyson { Of this year's importation & im-  
Young Hyson, and portation & fine qualities—  
Hyson-skin

Which with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

## Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,  
To any of the Windward Islands  
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—  
Apply to

W. Yeaton,  
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9. d

## Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,  
29 chests Young Hyson, and  
9 boxes Hyson Shuan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,  
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,  
Salt of various kinds,  
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for  
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27. d

## FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from

eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—  
part of them entitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

## District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

## JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

## AND IN STORE,

11 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26. d

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

60 tons plaster Paris; 200 casks lime  
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap

6 casks spermaceti oil.

## IN STORE,

130 boxes mould candles; 50 do. dip'd da.  
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocoate

30 barrels N. E. rum

3 chests imperial { FRESH

15 do. young hyson { TEAS.

5 hds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. de.

40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar

160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herring

40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel

60 casks raisins

8 bales Beerboon gurrahs

## AND

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

## Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof  
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine { of a super-  
4 quarter casks do. do. riourqu'y

3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1. d

## A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20. d

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate,

FROM THE WESTERN STAR,  
[Printed at Lebanon, State of Ohio.]

#### INDIAN OCCURRENCES.

On the 29th May last, some Indians came to a new settlement (between the Big Miami and Mad-river, on the head of Lost creek, in the 11th range) made by two men named William Morgan and Bowyer, and shot, tomahawked and scalped Bowyer, Morgan not being at home. On the report of which, there were men dispatched to the different nations, informing them of the murder, and alledging that the chiefs had better come in and confer with the whites, in order that the most effectual steps might be taken to find out the guilty and bring them to justice. Accordingly some of the chiefs and others of five nations met the whites on the third of June—but either from native bashfulness, or other embarrassments in the Indian speaker (who was a Wyandot) little or no satisfaction was rendered to the whites, some of whom, either by taking Indian figures for realities, or from other causes, went away, under the impression that the Indians had avowed the fact, and from tokens left on the dead man, supposed they meant to repeat the mischief; on the report of which a great confusion took place among the inhabitants of that part of the country, who were with considerable difficulty prevented from moving off. In the mean time the Shawnee chiefs being sensible that the speaker had not done justice to their good intentions toward the whites, requested another conference with them, which was granted, at which the Indians brought forward a copy of the treaty made at Greenville, with a number of letters and speeches sent by the president and others, and shewed a sense of the duty enjoined on them by those documents, and their determination to fulfil them, and as a convincing proof called on the whites who had visited them, to say whether they had not found them hard at labor, making and planting extensive fields and other improvements, such as had been recommended by (as they said, their great father) the president, in his letters to them, which, said they, we certainly would not have been doing if we intended breach with our white brothers, and in relating facts, strengthened a suspicion which had been fixed on one or more of some Indians that had hunted last winter at the place, and on being told of the probability of its being some of the party, they declared they would do their utmost to find the guilty persons and bring them to justice; on which, from the solemnity of their declaration and the apparent sincerity of their looks, the alarm has subsided, and the people have chiefly returned to their plantations and occupations.

The reasons of a suspicion being fixed on that party of Indians are that it appears they had taken umbrage at one or both the men on account of some injury they supposed they had done them, but what it was not clearly understood or known. But the chiefs seem very sensible that private retaliation, even when real injuries are done is a very unwarrantable mode of proceeding, and promise to do every thing in their power to suppress it, and beg of the whites (who possess more knowledge and power) to do the same.

A number of the facts and circumstances related in the above statement, we know to be true and the rest we believe to be so.

BENJAMIN WHITEMAN,  
WILLIAM WARD.

June 8, 1807.

Capt. William Moore relates the circumstances of the murder of Bowyer to Francis Dechicat, who by interpretation relates the same to chief Black Hoof, who in a harangue informs the Indians in general of the same—his gestures and manner of delivery denote him in my opinion to be no mean orator: his countenance is plain, but commanding of attention and respect. The Indians in general express themselves to be sorry for the death of the white man, calling us brothers.

Brothers we hear with sorrow the death of some of our own people; we feel for you and ourselves. The Kickapoos have killed one of us near Kaskaskia; four of our people have returned from thence with a pipe of friendship and a large belt of white wampum, from the Kickapoos, who were themselves sorry for the accident done by young men in their folly, and wishing to heal the wound made between the two nations, the queen also sent four strings of wampum, expressing the same as the other. This Shawnee was killed for a Kickapoo who had died a natural death, being alone in the woods.

Now brothers see we suffer the same wrongs that you do. We have heard in our own house how you have been treated; we judge your sorrow by our own; you see brothers how things are, we feel sorry in our hearts, you our white brothers may rely on our endeavors to find out the bad men that they may be punished; we will use all possible means to accomplish the same, desiring you in the most friendly manner, to use every diligence to the same purpose, since you have more power than we have, you can do more. Brothers we have seen the things which these bad men left on our dead white brother; we think them to be some of the northern back nations, since there is no birch bark grows in our country, neither is there ever any in use among us, the ruffles and sticks we never use, but the Chipaways and other northern nations do; the hair is from an old scalp signifying that we have killed some of you before and will kill more yet; the whole was left to let you know who did the murder. Brothers we are sorry, and beg of you to believe us innocent. We have been to see our great father Jefferson; we have heard his words and put them in our hearts—we have made the golden chain of friendship strong between us; we fear that some of your young men thro' wanton folly or mistake, may murder some of us innocently, but this we hope, through your care, will be avoided; we wish to pass a mongst our white brothers in safety, as we have been used to do, since on our part we have given not the least cause of offence. We are working hard to gain plenty, it is all that we employ ourselves at, at this time, wishing to live as our white brothers do, thinking it best.

Brothers this is all we can say at this time, you request two of our chiefs to meet you and the Wyandot chiefs at captain M'Pherson's three days hence, which we will comply with, and bring our interpreter.

Done in the council house, at upper Oglase, where the chiefs were present and all their young men.

MAY 30, 1807.

*Interrogation of a man late from Greenville.*  
Says he heard no news of the Chipaways going to kill the white people; that the northern Indians are all gone but five men and some women—he says he never frequented their councils, they being more secret than the Shawances. He says that some Chipaways came to his camp and said they were displeased with the whites, they having taken all their lands, they now have none.

A true sentiment as interpreted by Mr. Francis Dechicat.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Present,  
Capt. Moore.  
Capt. M'Pherson. }

Since the above, a speech by general Roundhead, the head chief of the Wyandot nation, has been forwarded to general Whiteman, in which Roundhead requests the general to meet them at Greenville, where he will put his finger on the breast of the Indian who murdered Bowyer.—He says it was captain Black Huff, one of the chiefs of the Shawnee nation, that he is a bad man and has done much mischief.

A friendly disposition appears to be convinced by the Indian chiefs and the anxiety they express in endeavoring to detect the perpetrator of the crime, that justice may be executed, we hope will cause the fears of the people to subside.

BOSTON, July 6.

By an arrival at New Bedford, from England, we have received a London weekly paper of May 24, from which we are enabled to make the following selections:—It does not appear, by any official statements, that the war had been renewed in Poland; but the reports which reach us from almost every quarter, seem to strengthen an opinion that it has been recommenced with dreadful slaughter. The article, under the London head of May 24, on this subject, may be considered to bear a continental date very little distant in time from those brought to Providence by the Hazard. It is, however, more particular and satisfactory. The late rumors of peace appear to have given way to other expectations which involve, not only a sanguinary warfare in Poland, but throughout the whole extent of the Turkish empire. This extension of the war may be considered as resulting from the ill success of the expedition against the Porte; since it has given to the French a complete control over the civil and military operations of that power.

LONDON, May 24.

*Rumors of a great Battle in Poland.*  
A general battle is rumoured to have at

length been fought.—At a late hour on Friday evening it was reported that the Russians and Prussians had made a general attack upon the French army—Others alledge that the attack was begun by the French.

The Russians and Prussians amounted to 185,000, of whom 160,000 were Russians.—The French force was near 200,000—But the Russians had a reserve in Lithuania of 40,000 men more.—The battle is rumored to have been of the most furious and obstinate nature. It terminated much in the same way as the battle of Eylau—with any decisive advantages gained by the French.—Thirty thousand men are said to have been killed and wounded on both sides.

Yesterday morning we received letters from the coast, which state that a heavy firing was heard, on Thursday night, in the direction of Calais, supposed to have been rejoicings for some victory. The French, of course, if the result were as we have stated it above, indecisive, and if they had nothing more to boast of than they had at Eylau, would claim the victory, and order rejoicings to take place and Te Deum to be celebrated. The conscripts must be indulged at all events. But if the consequence of the battle was neither the surrender of Dantzig, nor the capture of Koningsberg, the French have little to boast of. The battle is stated to have begun on the 6th. The emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and Bonaparte, headed their respective armies.

An American vessel from Rotterdam arrived off Dover, which landed an over-sea pilot belonging to that place, who states, that at the time he sailed, a report had reached Rotterdam of a battle having been fought in Poland, which lasted three days, and ended in the total defeat of the French. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia were personally engaged. Similar accounts are said to have prevailed at Flushing.

Such are the rumors which have reached us—No accounts of any battle have been officially received by government.

BERLIN, May 9.

Up to the 4th, nothing had occurred between either of the armies. The enemy's preparations indicate that he will direct his grand attack along the coast, as, in case of succeeding, he will be in a better situation for relieving Dantzig, and also for receiving support from the shipping of England, Russia and Sweden. Besides the three frigates at Koningsberg, intended for taking troops on board, several thousand Russians have been embarked at Pi-lau, in order to be landed upon the Frisch Nerung, near Dantzig.

By land, the advanced posts of the Russians and Prussians are extended in the front of Braunsberg and Mehlack. The French advanced posts on the left side are at Frauenberg, Mulhausen, and Wormsdt. The latter place is occupied by eight thousand of the marshal prince of Ponte Corvo's corps. Within the circuit of six leagues, about thirty thousand men are encamped; and, in fact the whole army is in such a position as to be ready for a general action in a few hours. About the end of last month, couriers were dispatched from the head quarters to all the reinforcements on their march, to hasten their approach with all possible speed.

DRESDEN, May 5.

The 1st letters from Vienna mention, that considerable wagers have been laid in the first societies, that the preliminaries of a general peace will be signed before the 1st of July.

The Turkish army has been wholly reorganized, and every corps of a thousand men has a French officer, subordinate only to the commander in chief. Whilst these arrangements are proceeding in the Turkish empire, the French emissaries are stated to be equally busy in every part of the dependent provinces. It is reported, upon good authority, that all the Barbary powers have declared against us, and that the Mediterranean already swarms with their corsairs. This is of serious consequence to the merchants of the Levant trade. We believe indeed that the greater part of this trade has been long extinguished, and that what remains is rather to be considered as of private than of national concern. But the hostility of these petty powers is not the less vexatious. Their ships are not confined to the Mediterranean. The Americans suffered so much from them that they deemed it prudent to purchase an ignominious truce. The French are well aware of this, and their intrigues have long been directed to stir up these privileged robbers against the British commerce.

Mr. Arbuthnot and admiral Duskworth are on their return Home. Sir Sidney Smith is to remain off the mouth of the Dardanelles.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Lower Elbe, May 13.

Contrary to all expectations we are still without certain intelligence concerning the events which id all probability have already taken place in the north. One thing is certain that Dantzig is the point of attack and defence. The papers pressed into the service of France tell us, that the siege of that city is carried on with vigor; they inform us that the garrison makes perpetual sorties, and add of course that all these sorties are very unfortunate for the besieged; and they forced the speedy surrender of the town.

But these same accounts do not conceal the determination of the Prussians to defend the place to the last extremity: and the winters by their labored attempts to shew the probability of a speedy capture, betray rather their own sense of its importance than prove the probability of the event. The Altona Mercury of yesterday, relates in a second edition, that on the 29th ult. at night, the French made three attempts to take the place by storm, but in vain; after which an armistice of four hours was granted for burying the dead. It is said, that ships, which passed by on the 5th instant, heard a violent cannonade from the city. This last intelligence discredits a report which two days since had gained great ground, that the siege was raised. It was added that the Saxons had deserted to a man; that an attack was made by accord at the same instant from the garrison in the city, and the English frigates before it, upon the French works; and that after an obstinate contest, the enemy was forced to yield his positions, heavy artillery, &c. This account is still credited here, and the desertion of the Saxons is said to have been acknowledged by the French minister Bourienne.

In the mean while it is evident that Bonaparte seriously proposes to remedy the fault he has committed in the eyes of military men, by advancing so far into Poland, while Stralsund, Colberg, and Dantzig remain in the power of the enemy who has also the command of the sea. Every thing shews that he is resolved to act for a time on the defensive. He has taken a strong position in Prussia, by means of which he hopes to repel the attacks of the great Russian army, which lies before him; and he in the mean while orders the siege of the maritime fortress in the Baltic. Hence the waste of blood before Dantzig. In one night three ineffectual attempts to storm the fortress! Every one knows the immense loss which such an attempt causes, even when successful; but this is indifferent to a general, whose disregard for the lives of his men are beyond all precedent. After Bonaparte's famous first campaign in Italy, he was asked as to the expense. "J'ai dépense dix mille hommes par mois!" ("I spent 10,000 men every month,") he replied. It ought not to be forgotten, that he then commanded only Frenchmen. Now he has allies; and he will be subject to no slight embarrassment in the choice of his assailants. What troops for instance, were employed in the threefold attack on the 29th? If Germans, how naturally must the thought occur to them, "We are the chosen victims!" Such a suggestion would be in every quarter of the grand army; and a defalcation, dreadful and decisive, might be the result.

But to come nearer home in my remarks. While the siege of Dantzig is carried on with fury, that of Colberg repose for a moment, and attempts are insidiously made to disengage the king of Sweden from the coalition; but to no purpose. This monarch has renewed his treaties with the king of Prussia; all animosity between these two sovereigns is forgotten; and six thousand Prussians are on their passage to Stralsund, under generals Blücher and Tauenzien, while the diplomatic relations between the two courts are restored.

Here we see a monarch, who has already lost the greatest part of his states, and the remainder of which are actually attacked by the enemy, sending his best generals, with a considerable force, to defend the dominions of a sovereign but lately his adversary, when threatened by the common foe. An incident like this may allow us to hope, that the spirit of a generous and wise coalition is not yet everywhere extinct. Were every enemy of France to set thus Europe might still be saved from impending bondage.

Sweden having been found incorrigible it is now deemed necessary to collect a large force on this frontier of Germany. On Sunday last, marshal Brune received, by a courier from Pinkenstein, the command of all the forces in Lower Saxony, which, united with the troops coming from Italy, are to form an army of observation against

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to be established  
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Sir Francis Burde-  
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no doubt be returned

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Northumberland, ad-  
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tract—Gentlemen, s-  
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the empire."

NORFOLK.  
Our last notice  
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our borough. W-  
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ENGE.  
May 13.  
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the Swedes and English and at the same time cover the operations of the grand army. The marshal was to set out from Lambburgh this morning, on his way to Schwerin; and a part of the garrison has already left that city. A number of camps are to be established in Mecklenburgh and Pomerania.

I have endeavored to represent what is thought here to be the military plan of the enemy. This sketch, if not quite correct, justifies the remark of one of our journalists, that the late events in Poland have restored the arts of war to its former credit. How much, how incalculably much, is gained if an enemy can be compelled to proceed cautiously and slowly, all of whose victories have hitherto been a series of coup de main. Surely, when Austria at length sees that the allies are able to hold France at bay its energy will revive once more. The transactions at the late diet at Hungary certainly entitle us to form the most lively hopes and expectations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Intrepid, captain Smith, arrived this morning from Bristol, we have received London papers, to the 22d of May. They contain several articles of general interest, which we shall occasionally insert. The following, from the Globe of May 21, will be perused with attention.

Sir Francis Burdett, continued highest on the poll at the Westminster election, and will no doubt be returned to parliament.

LONDON, May 21.

Lord Howick made a long and excellent speech at the nomination for the county of Northumberland, at Morpeth, on Thursday last, of which the following is an extract—Gentlemen, said his lordship "The late administration have been accused of inattention to the shipping interest of the country, (I wish now to be understood as addressing myself more particularly to the freeholders from New Castle and Shields) I should be very happy if any gentleman would come forward, and state in what manner the shipping interest has been neglected. I believe the American intercourse bill has given rise to complaints. Now it must be sufficiently known that our West India islands are in a great measure dependent upon America, for the articles of lumber and provisions. That previous to passing this bill the governors of the islands on their own responsibility constantly kept up an uninterrupted intercourse with America, to obtain such supplies as were necessary; and in return permitted the Americans to purchase and take away articles produced in the islands. Bills of indemnity to the governors, on account of this illicit, but necessary traffic, were every year applied for and passed in parliament. I submit, then, was it not better to legalize at once this intercourse with America, to vest a general power in the privy council for its regulation, than trust to the discretion of the West India governors individually for procuring such supplies as the islands might be in want of? Great complaints have also been excited against us on account of the treaty we lately negotiated with America, although it would surely have been time enough to complain when the terms of that treaty came before the public. The Americans have not, however, thought that the advantages were entirely in their favor, for it is probable the treaty will not be ratified by their government.

Gentlemen, the great and unfortunate changes which have been effected in the north of Europe, cannot but have operated severely upon your interests, and it has been impossible to afford you any adequate relief. Restrictions were imposed upon neutrals, which produced the strongest remonstrances from the governments of their respective countries. One of my late acts, while in office, was, to write a long letter to Denmark, in vindication of our measures in respect to neutrals, and I wish to God I could lay that letter before you to convince you how utterly unfounded have been your complaints that his majesty's late ministers were inimical to the shipping interests of the empire."

NORFOLK, July 8.

Our last noticed the correspondence between captain Douglass and the mayor of our borough. We now are enabled to present our readers with the following report made to the mayor, together with the 2nd letter of captain Douglass.

Norfolk, July 5, 1807.

SIR,

IN pursuance of your request, I this day went down to the British squadron, lying in Hampton Roads, for the purpose

of delivering the letter with which I was charged to captain Douglass; on arriving along side his ship, the Bellona, I was invited on board, received by captain Douglass himself at the head of the gang-way, and conducted to his cabin, where I found assembled all the captains of the squadron—I immediately informed him that you had yesterday received a letter from him the answer to which I had been requested to deliver, and placed it in his hands. He read the letter very attentively, and then handed it to captain Hardy from whom it passed to the other captains in succession. When they had all perused it captain Douglass observed to me, "I presume sir, you are acquainted with the contents of this letter;" I told him I was perfectly so. He then stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollects, and that it certainly was not his intention to use language which could be construed to convey such ideas; he referred to captain Hardy saying, that he had shewn him the letter previously to its being sent, and had requested his opinion as to its sentiments; captain Hardy concurred with captain Douglass in the opinion and object of the communication—I then remarked to them the particular expression in the letter, which I considered as the language of threat and adverted to the circumstance of the words "immediately annulled," being underscored. He said that this underscoring must have been done by his clerk, without his direction, and had escaped his observation, but again assured me upon his honor, that if any expression in the letter wore the appearance of a threat, it was not intended to be so understood.

Captain Douglass next adverted to the conclusion of the letter, in which the alternative of peace or war is left to himself—he said upon this subject, that he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intention or wishes such an object was more remote. That he was anxious to preserve the relations of amity, which had existed between the two governments, and that no act of his should tend to interrupt their harmony, unless he was ordered by his superiors to perform such acts, in which case, as an officer, he must do his duty. He repeated, however, that he had at present no such orders, nor did he expect to receive such. He stated that he had it in charge generally, to guard his flag, and those under its protection from insult or assault of any kind, and that this, is all situations he most unquestionably do. But that any further measure he was not at present authorized, nor was it his intention to take. I here stated to him the many insulting menaces which had been communicated in Norfolk, as coming from him. He positively denied ever having uttered any such—declared if they had been used by any of his officers, that they were unauthorized, and disapproved of by him, remarking at the same time, that he hoped all who knew him, would do him the justice to believe, that he was not in the habit of using the language of threat; he here too again referred to all the officers to say, if they had ever heard him at any time, even when speaking confidentially to them, utter such expressions, and they united in declaring that they had not.

A desultory conversation then took place between captain Douglass, the other captains, and myself, which continued nearly an hour, in the course of which many remarks were made, which had no reference to the subject of your letter, or were in any way connected with it; these, sir, I have already communicated to yourself, and to all my fellow citizens, with whom I have conversed upon this subject; but as they are not connected with the subject of your letter, I presume it would be unnecessary again to detail them here. In the course of this conversation, I described to them as well as I was able the sentiments which universally prevailed through the country at this time, the cause from whence it proceeded, and the effects it would produce, provided any effort on their part should be made to oppose the public resolutions, as to intercourse or supplies. I explicitly declared that we had as yet received no authority from our government to proceed to acts of aggression, but that we were authorised, and were prepared for defence, and for the protection of ourselves and our property; to prove which I placed in the hands of capt. Douglass an extract from the letter of gov. Cabell, to brigadier gen. Mathews, which I had made for that purpose: I concluded by warning him again not to send any of his officers or people on shore for that if he did, the arm of the civil authority, I did not believe, would be able to protect them from the

vengeance of an enraged people; that this might lead to consequences which might possibly be yet averted, and if he was sincere in the sentiments he had expressed, he would be anxious to prevent such results. Captain Douglass, and all the captains declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to the supplies they did not want any at present, but when they did, they should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished to be permitted freely to communicate with the accredited officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognized by our executive, and whose functions he presumed none but the government had the right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him. He had no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any way which is judged proper, and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open. To this I stated, that I had no authority from any person to enter into any engagement with him, but that as an individual I would state, that the letters he had forwarded under cover to you had been safely delivered, and that therefore I presumed any other dispatches of a like kind would be treated in the same way—but upon this subject, I could only refer him to you and your associates for information. He then stated that he would today write an answer to your letter, which he should forward as before, and I left his ship, captain Douglass again repeating the substance of what I have already stated.

From the moment I approached the Bellona to that on which I left her, my treatment from captain Douglass and all his officers, was marked by as much attention, politeness, and respect, as any gentleman ever received from others. My particular friend Mr. James Taylor, jun. accompanied me on board the British ship, for reasons that will at once suggest themselves to you, when you remember the delicate and embarrassing situation in which I might be placed. He remained on board the whole time with me, and was a witness to every thing which passed, I have read to him this communication, sir, in order to ascertain if my recollection was correct, and he accords with me in every statement here made.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the governor of Virginia, and to the Federal Executive, believing that at this time it is the duty of every citizen to keep his government well informed of every thing which may be useful.

I am respectfully, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
L. W. TAZEWELL.

To RICHARD E. LEE, Esq. Mayor  
of the borough of Norfolk.

His Majesty's ship Bellona, Hamp-  
ton Roads, 6th July, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in answer to mine of the preceding day, requesting that the British consul might be restored to his powers.

As every circumstance relative to the above communication was so fully discussed in presence of the gentlemen deputed by the magistracy of Norfolk, as bearers of your dispatch, I have only in addition to remark, that as far as I am individually concerned, every exertion shall be used that can, consistent with the honor and dignity of the British flag, tend to an amicable termination.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble serv't  
J. E. DOUGLAS.

Richard E. Lee, Esq. Mayor  
of the borough of Norfolk,  
Virginia.

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,  
Received for the Mercury from St. Thomas,  
FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,

OR

Cuthbert Powell.

June 27.

651-0062

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

By a gentleman who left Norfolk on Friday last, we learn that two of the British squadron have left Hampton Roads and are now lying at Lynnhaven Bay.

Gen. Jonathan Dayton set out a few days since for Richmond in Virginia, in order to invite a trial as speedily as possible, upon the charges exhibited against him by the grand jury there. This prompt and voluntary submission, and his own unequivocal assurances, justify the conviction in the minds of his very numerous friends that his actions and motives have been entirely misunderstood, and that the result of his trial will wipe away every imputation.

[N.Y. pop.]

On Monday 8th ult. a duel was fought by his excellency governor Claiborne, and the hon. Daniel Clarke, our delegate in congress. They left the city last week & proceeded beyond the Iberville to the disputed territory. They met on Monday near Manchac Fort, and the first fire his excellency received his antagonist ball about the middle of the right thigh—He reached the city on Tuesday night, and is as well as could be expected. John W. Gurley, Esq. acted as friend to the governor, and Richard R. Keene, Esq. to Mr. Clarke.

[Orleans Gazette.]

#### EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

We understand that the following arrangements have been decided in the cabinet at Washington, as necessary to meet the exigencies of the present crisis:

The immediate equipment of a national vessel to carry dispatches to our minister at the court of London: Congress to convene in the month of October: A call on the several states for their respective quotas of 100,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be held in state of preparation for field or garrison service.

The immediate repair of those fortifications on the sea board which may require it, and the erection of new defenses where they may be deemed necessary.

The equipment of 30 gun boats.

These preparatory steps being taken the U. States, it is said, will suspend further proceedings until the determination of the British government is known, which may be expected about the time that congress assembles; when, we trust, the United spirit of the American people, will give effectual support to the decision of their government, whatever it may be unless the repeated outrage of the British marine banditti should in the intermediate time render vigorous offensive operations necessary.

[Phil. Register.]

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 9.

"By the arrival of the Danish schooner Experiment, from Cape Francois, in eight days, we are informed that Christophe has completely defeated the army of Petion, and is now in full possession of all the northern departments, even to Port au Prince. The late cesse law, so obnoxious to those trading there, has been abolished; markets were good and perfect tranquility reigned."

DROWNED, in Sheanadoah river, on the 15th ult. Mr. Presley Haynie, merchant of Frost Royal, Frederic county, a young gentleman much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was on his way to Alexandria with a boat load of flour.

#### STRAY COW.

STRAYED away from Center-Mills, on four mile run, on or about the third day of June last, a large red COW, with large spreading horns; appears by her horns to be about 9 or 10 years old; has a rising or lump a little above her nose; she was heavy with calf at the time she went away. I will give FIVE DOLLARS reward to any person who will bring her to me, or a reasonable sum for information where she may be found.

Aaron Wilson.

July 13.

To be Rented by the Subscriber,  
THAT commodious three story BRICK  
HOUSE, next door to Dr. Dick's shop,  
on Prince-street—Possession to be given on  
the first of August next.

As I intend to leave this state early in said month, beg that all those that are any ways indebted to me will please call and settle the same on or before the first of August aforesaid; and those that have any legal claims against me will please exhibit them in due time.

ANN JACKS.

July 7.

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Notice is hereby given  
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE  
BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and Half  
Per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said  
Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is  
declared; and will be ready to be paid to them  
on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,  
Gurden Chapin,

CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria?

July 6. (7)

Staw4w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and War-  
house, on King and Henry-streets—together  
or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side,  
a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

eo

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,  
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunt-  
ing Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, for  
merly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at pre-  
sent rented for one year, for the sum of one  
hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right  
of possession at any time during the above  
term, on giving one month's notice.—For  
terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 23

eo

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent  
*Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters*,  
FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,  
Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.  
June 9.

law3m

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable  
quantity and a good assortment, which are of-  
fered for sale.

He has removed his Store to King  
street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.  
5 mo. 12.

dateo

FOR SALE,

OAK HILL MILL,  
And two valuable Leases,  
SITUATED in the county of Fauquier,  
on the great road leading from Ashby's  
and Manassas Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to  
Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg.  
The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet  
in a very constant stream, issuing immediately  
from the Cobler Mountain, and is im-  
proved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-  
five, three stories high, two of stone and one  
of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen  
feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one  
of Allegany stones, with the necessary run-  
ning gear and machinery, in perfect repair.—  
To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres,  
in fee simple, on which there is a framed  
dwelling house, 23 feet by 20, with two rooms  
below stairs and two above, an unfinished por-  
tico behind, of the whole length of the house  
and a porch in front, two excellent springs ris-  
ing within a few feet of the dwelling house,  
and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, con-  
tain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent  
to each other, and to the mill lot. They have  
on them houses for the reception of tenants,  
twelve acres of improved timothy meadow,  
and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed  
land, adapted for Plaster of Paris and red  
clover, and now in a state of high cultivation.  
The terms of sale of the above property will  
be made to suit the convenience of the pur-  
chaser, to whom will be given an indisputable  
title. For the terms of sale or a view of the  
premises, application may be made to Robert  
Hereford, Esq. residing therupon, who is  
fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to  
the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.

Little River, Loudoun county,  
Virginia, May 16. [18] lawtfs  
P. S. If the above property is not sold by  
the first of October, it will, after that period,  
be rented out for one or more years.

C. F. M.

PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,  
For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
By David Ramsay, M. D.

Author of the History of the American Re-  
volution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo  
volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with  
an engraved head of Washington—Price to  
subscribers in boards \$2 50—to non-subscrib-  
ers \$3 00—payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT  
GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25.

dat-lawtm

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTON & STEWART  
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.  
Price One Dollar.)

Servants to be Hired.

A young Negro Man, who has been a car-  
riage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accus-  
tomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19.

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Just received from Boston,  
And for sale at the Bookstore of R. GRAY, in  
King street,

A Report of the Trial of  
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq.

On an indictment for Manslaughter, for kil-  
ling Mr. Charles Austin, on the Public Ex-  
change, in Boston Aug. 4, 1806

THE lively interest which this extraordi-  
nary occurrence had excited in the public  
mind, called for a full and impartial statement  
of facts, both in the development of the tes-  
timony, and the pleadings which took place  
at the trial. This injunction appears to have  
been fulfilled in the present publication, as it  
comes from the press, sanctioned by the official  
reporter of the state, and under the su-  
pervision of the court itself. The public are  
therefore presented with all the documents  
necessary to form a correct understanding of  
the subject as well in relation to the unhappy  
catastrophe, as to the course and operation of  
the laws, in cases of this nature.

At the same place may be had,

A Correct Statement of the whole Prelimi-  
nary Controversy, between Thomas Oliver  
Selfridge, and Benjamin Austin, (father of  
the deceased C. Austin.)

By Thomas Oliver Selfridge.

"He takes my life,  
When he doth take the means whereby I live."

This pamphlet embraces a variety of matter,  
immediately relevant to the unhappy occur-  
rence, which deprived Mr. Charles Austin  
of life; in which the author, in vindicating  
his conduct in this extraordinary affair, is  
drawn into a retrospection of the general char-  
acter of Benjamin Austin. In adopting this  
mode, Mr. Selfridge has given loose to a bold-  
ness of asperity, seldom found in the writings  
of our best authors, and which reflect great  
credit on his genius and learning.

Price of the Report—1 Dollar.

Price of the Statement—37 1-2 Cents.

June 27.

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VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly cele-  
brated through the United States for their  
superior efficacy in the cure of the several  
disorders for which they are recommended,  
from Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medi-  
cine Store, New-York, are sold only by the  
subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,  
is recommended as an invaluable medicine  
or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous  
disorders or such as arise from the immoderate  
use of tea, strong liquors, long residence  
in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a  
general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract  
of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout,  
rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and  
neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lo-  
zenges.

By which many thousands have been re-  
lieved from the distressing and dangerous ma-  
lady of worms and other obstructions in the  
stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate  
coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching  
consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the su-  
perfluous bile from the stomach and prevent-  
ing morbid secretions and their consequences,  
bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills  
are perfectly mild in their operation, and may  
be used with safety by persons of every age  
and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the  
Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally  
removing the complaint at one application. It  
may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the  
eyes, many persons having been cured of it  
when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent  
attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the  
Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and pre-  
serves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine  
Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as  
most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-  
Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradi-  
cating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in  
cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian  
Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. e8

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Fa-*  
*mily Medicine*, prepared by the late Rich-  
ard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past  
have acquired throughout the United States a  
celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1806.

Being desirous to make public for the good  
of others, the excellent quality of HAMIL-  
TON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr.  
Lee, I have sent you the following account of  
the benefit I have received from it, which I  
hope will induce others to give it a trial. In  
consequence of a bruise on the breast received  
from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing  
became very difficult, and frequently I have  
had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the  
horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to  
these a constant pain in my breast and a cough,  
a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may  
conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated  
an approaching consumption. The advice of  
a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving  
me any relief. Another physician who  
knew me and the circumstances of my case,  
advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying,  
he had used it in his practice, and always  
found it do much good. A bottle was procured  
from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I  
had taken one half of it. I continued to use it  
and was soon strong enough to attend to busi-  
ness. On taking cold, some of my former  
symptoms return, but are always removed by a  
dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-ge-  
neral of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my  
opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used  
in my family for two or three years past, with  
uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or  
similar complaints, have rendered medicine  
necessary. I have myself found it an excel-  
lent and agreeable remedy for a very painful  
and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with soreness, and with obstructed and  
difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to re-  
commend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable  
medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for  
coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, ap-  
proaching consumptions, and most disorders  
of the breast and lungs. This preparation will  
prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers  
who may be subject to temporary hoarseness,  
thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed  
Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily  
be expected, this medicine affords immediate  
relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and  
rendering their recurrence less frequent. On  
children afflicted with the hooping cough, the  
like beneficial effects may confidently be ex-  
pected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment,  
which, although used for 20 years in Europe  
and for near 8 years in America, has never  
been known to fail in any one instance. It is  
perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a  
particle or mercury or any pernicious ingredi-  
ent, and may be used with perfect safety on  
an infant, being a vegetable preparation and  
entirely free from the offensive smell which  
attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults  
of disorders proceeding from worms, than all  
the medicines heretofore discovered. In addi-  
tion to the great cures mentioned in the let-  
ters from the chancellor of the state of Mary-  
land, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately  
published the following are submitted to the  
public, being selected for the purpose of shew-  
ing the mild yet powerful qualities of this ex-  
traordinary medicine, which, although so mild  
in its operation, is competent to expel the for-  
midable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ew-  
bank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was  
dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so  
that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly  
cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lo-  
zenges, which expelled several worms, the  
undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, No.  
25, zinc-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1806.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold  
my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm  
Lozenges. I had been between  
five and six years past much indisposed, and  
latterly often tormented with severe gripes  
and pains in the bowels, troubled with often  
obvious breath, with violent feverish fits, and other  
symptoms of worms; but frequently  
hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended  
in cases similar to mine, I determined on  
trial of them, as my last resource. The first  
dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape  
worm; two other doses were taken, which  
brought away a quantity of matter broken like  
skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the  
whole have exceeded forty feet. The  
most incredible benefit I received from this  
medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child  
of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced  
the same good effect in this instance, ex-  
pelling a worm of a different kind, from nine  
to twelve inches long, and at the same time  
restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just  
received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheu-  
matic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than  
the preservation of health—this common place  
remark however is too often forgotten,  
whilst we are active and strong—and pre-  
vention of pain, which is superior to its cur-  
ing, is not sufficiently attended to by any descrip-  
tion of persons. Among those disorders which  
require the most early and unremitting efforts  
to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger  
claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheu-  
matism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints,  
Spasms, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the  
Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains  
from whatever cause they may have origi-  
nated—and hence every relief which can be al-  
ministered is too valuable to be forgotten.—  
Those persons whose avocations peculiarly ex-  
pose them to colds